

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTONA NEW DIPLOPOD OF THE GENUS *ATOPETHOLUS*.

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A series of specimens recently sent for identification from the National Museum prove to represent an undescribed species of the Spiroboloid genus *Atopetholus*, proposed by the writer in these Proceedings for Dec., 1918 (Vol. 31, p. 167), the present one making the fourth known species. The types of the new species were collected by Gordon Grant on Dec. 30-31 at Los Angeles in Edendale suburb (Silver Lake) and on Bishop's Road.

Atopetholus angelus, sp. nov.

Clearly distinct from the previously known species in the structure of the gonopods of the male. As compared with those of the genotype, *A. californicus*, the caudal or reflexed limb of the median plate of the anterior gonopods is narrower; ventral end of plate either evenly rounded or weakly indented. Posterior apophysis of telopodite of anterior gonopods in ventral view longer and more slender, not expanded distally; the distomesial angle of telopodite more prominent, often meeting its mate in the middle line. Telopodite of posterior gonopods distally more strongly uncate than in *californicus* or *fraternus*; a small point or mucron from ventral side of base of hook. General color typically shining black with a narrow, typically ferruginous but sometimes nearly white, pale line along caudal border of each segment, the collum having an anterior ferruginous border as well. Legs from dark brown to fuscous or black. Sulcus of head widely interrupted in the upper frontal region, elsewhere deep, especially in clypeal region. Clypeal foveolae 5 + 5, the most ectal one on each side separated by a wider space than the others. Collum narrow on each side below as usual, extending freely below level of second tergite farther than in the other species; tip on each side bent slightly caudad so that the caudal margin just above the end appears weakly concave; anterior margin incurved opposite cardo, forming a prominent obtuse

angle at level of lower edge of eye; broadly margined on each side up to level of eye, the margining sulcus above typically bending in caudad of dorsad; surface under the lens showing very fine punctæ, extended in weak, fine and very short lines in part. Sculpturing of other segments typical, the striations below and across prozonites being as usual. Segmental suture in the encircling furrow of each segment; pore at anterior edge of furrow, the suture bending toward it, often angularly. Anal valves exceeding the last tergite, strongly convex, evenly rounded, the mesial borders depressed, not at all set off. First two pairs of legs of male crassate, the claws large as usual, those of succeeding pairs decreasing to the eighth, those of legs following the gonopods smaller. Coxæ of legs from third to eighth with the usual conical processes, these strongly compressed in the antero-caudal direction excepting those of the third pair, these being somewhat thicker and having their apices depressed or flattened. First two pairs of legs in female also more or less thickened with claws long.

Number of segments, thirty-nine to forty-two.

Length, to 50 mm.; thickness, to 6 mm.

Types in the Collections of the U. S. National Museum.